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unday Journal, by Mail, \$2 Per Year.

VITAL STATISTICS—JUNE 24.

Deaths Frank Mienke, two months, 1529 Pleasant Squire Fletcher, ninety-four years, city, Raymond Thompson, eight months, 516

Spruce street, entero-colitis.

Lilly McCurry, thirty-three years, 318 Mc-Cauley street, cancer. Infant Block, five months, 626 West North street, enteritis.

James Edmunds, thirty-five years, 213 Cora street, sunstroke.

Mary M. White, six months, Orphans'
Home, water on the brain. Anna B. Miller, twenty-eight years, 429

Irving place, consumption. Infant Patterson, 14 Randolph street, pre-

Births.

Sophia and William Schuessler, 1708 Madison avenue, girl. Minnie and Fred Petersen, 1124 West Twenty-seventh street, bo Emma and William E. Moore, 2501 Brook-Maud and Andrew Englert, 107 Minkner

street, boy. Florence and Alonzo Dawson, 1234 West Eugene street, boy.

Marriage License. 3. James McAdam and Cora Barnett.

Peter F. Warner and Lena V. Keltrer. PEN PICTURE OF BERNHARDT. Most Graphic Description of the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In his preface to a life of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Edmond Rostand gives perhaps the most remarkable portrait of Sarah Bernhardt that has ever been penned, certainly the most semblant picture of her as her friends know her. This woman is extraordinary," writes

Woman Ever Written.

Rostand, "and yet even in thus exclaiming one does not realize to what point one is speaking the truth. And what a fashion she has of being both legendary and mod-ern. She belongs to the fairy tales-her en hair-do not words become pearls and diamonds upon her lips? Has she not worn robes the colors of the seasons. Is it not by her will that the immortal blue ird sings? She may follow an impresario. she remains a star-fallen from the ousand and One Nights'-and always trembling about her a fragment-detachnent from a mysterious realm. But even if the enchanted casties of old have given lace to transatlantic steamers, and her hariot is the wonderful wagons—marvels f ingenuity in which Sarah travels over new lands-even if it is by intelligence, in-dependence and intrepidity that the won-ders recounted of her to-day replace the miraculous inventions in the tales of yore, there is no fairy to protect the heroine save herself. She is her own godmother. No other magic wand owns she but her own will. And to guide her to traverse the ngular events toward the apotheose no other genius than her own.

'The existence of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt constitutes perhaps the marvel of the nine-eenth century. She will become the fable, Ah, when one wants to write the poem of these, 'Tours of the World,' that is to say, all the decorations, all the personages, the autiful scenes, how she has made the locomotives and the steamboats talk, has caused so many waves of the sea to move. conceived so many gowns, caused to speak and to sing, and to hurl choirs of the poets of savage lands, the kings, of exotic animals -it will need I do not know what Homer-

composed of a Gautier, a Jules Verne, and a Rudyard Kipling." Her quarrels with managers and actors, her outbursts of temper against imprudent rivals with repeated handslapping and horsewhipping episodes, her balloon ascen-sions, her flights and fugues, her retorts to of the press are all set forth with a delight-

Rostand's appreciation of Sarah and his description of her activity are sufficiently characteristic and extraordinary to warrant "All those voyages, those skies, those pre-

cious stones and flowers and embroideries, all those millions and those lions, those hundred and twelve different parts she played, those eighty trunks she took with her, that glory, those caprices, those carriages unharnessed by admirers, that crocodile of hers drinking champague—all that, which I never the property to bring a general supply of stocks to market. It is a commentary on the public feeling towards new industrial floatations that the vulnerable point of attack has been in the Steel stocks in spite of the fact that enormous profits are being realized in the eaw, moves me less, in reality, than some-

addenly by removing her furs, precipitates against the industrials as collateral has herself upon a dimly lighted stage, animates by her arrival a crowd of people who were yawning there in the obscurity, goes and putting life into everything and everybody; takes the stage manager's place and directs the rehearsal, illustrating ges- tributed to the feverish price movement tures and intonations; jumps up, orders it which has successively moved a number of all done over, roars with rage, sits down the industrials during the week. The un-again, smiles, drinks tea; begins to rehearse easiness in the London and Paris stock herself and brings tears to the eyes of the markets on the Transvaal situation, and the old actors who peep out at her admiringly from the wings; returns to her dressing room, where the decorators await her, cut up their models with her scissors in order to reconstruct them; is quite exhausted and wipes her forehead with a lace handkerchief; is going to faint; rushes up, all at once, to the fifth floor of the building and appears before the startled customer, rummaging among the bundles of stuffs, designs costumes, drapes and room to instruct the 'walking ladies' in the art of dressing their hair; receives a visitor while arranging bouquets; has a hundred letters to read to her, is touched by some of the requests, opens frequently the little handbag which contains everything; confers with an English wigmaker; returns to the stage in order to regulate a light effect for a scene, finds fault with the electrician until he is beside himself; sees a 'super' pass by, remembers a mistake he made the night before and upbraids him indignantly; back to her dressing room for dinner; sits down, pale with fatigue, and thinks over plans; eats and laughs like a gypsy; hasn't time to finish; dresses herself for the evening performance, while the stage manager talks to her through a curtain about various things; acts her part with great intensity; discusses a thousand matters during the intermission; remains in the theater after the performance to decide this and that, until 3 o'clock in the morning; is not willing to leave until she sees the employes falling asleep in spite of themselves; gets into her cab again; stretches erself in her furs while thinking of the bursts out laughing as she recalls that an author is waiting at her house to read her a five-act play; arives home, listens to the play, gets enthusiastic, cries over it, accepts it, is no longer sleepy and makes use of the

Building Permits.

BEARS WERE ENERGETIC

HAMMERED THE STOCK MARKET ALL WEEK UNTIL SATURDAY.

Bank Statement More Favorable than Expected, and Smart Railies Followed-Local Markets Steady.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was steady at 2021/2 per cent.; last loan,

Prime mercantile paper, 3@3% per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88@4.8814 for demand and at \$4.85%@4.86 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.861/2@4.87 and \$4.89; commercial bills, \$4.8514.

Silver certificates, 601/2/262c; bar silver, 60%c; Mexican dollars, 48%c. At London bar silver closed steady at 27 13-16d an ounce. The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York last week were valued at \$7,351,190. The exports for the week of gold were \$6,322,922, and of silver \$765,805. The imports for the week of gold were \$51,018, and of silver \$121,590.

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease\$4,305,400 Specie, decrease Circulation, decrease The banks now hold \$25,697,800 in excess of

legal requirements. The total sales of stocks amounted to 189,971 shares, including: American Steel, 19,400; American Sugar, 12,700; Atchison preferred, 5,000: Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 6,700; Burlington, 9,800; Continental Tobacco, 6,700; Federal Steel, 4,900; Manhattan, 6,900; Metropolitan Street Railway, 5,100; New York Central, 11,800; Northwest, 2,700; Northern Pacific, 3,300; People's Gas, 2,500; Rock Island, 3,100; St. Paul, 20,000; Union Pacific, 4,400; Union Pacific preferred, 3,400; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 4,300.

The New York bear operators among the professional traders became somewhat discouraged over the events of Saturday's short session and engaged in something like a scramble to cover outstanding short con-tracts in the closing dealings. An unfavorable bank statement had been counted on by ment, while it cannot be called a favorable one, was not as weak as had been foretold and when the bears started to cover shorts after its publication, they found it had brought slight offerings to sell. Prices were marked up quite suddenly in some cases to the highest point of the day, making the closing quite buoyant in tone. The banks' losses were not as large by over a million dollars as had been stated and the further liberal expansion of more than \$5,000,000 in loans indicated the faith of banking authorities in the money outlook. Who are the borrowers of this large amount of money is as much a mystery as was the increase last week. It has certainly not gone into the stock market during the week. One supposition is that the gold that has been going abroad goes in the form of actual loans to institutions. This would help to explain the mysterious action of the exchange market in face of the gold shipments which has failed to reflect any yielding under of-ferings of bills against the shipments. The strength in Saturday's stock market centered in the Vanderbilt group, New York Central, Northwestern and St. Paul & Omaha rising 21/8 to 4 points. The arrival in this country of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the strong statement of New York Central for the fiscal year were grounds for the strength. The grangers, the trunk lines, particularly Baltimore & Ohio, and, in fact, the railroad list generally, were strong throughout. There was weakness at one time in Steel and Wire, Sugar and Tennesse Coal. Steel and Wire did not rally

strong, but other stocks were practically without exception, higher at the close and at notable net gains. The bond market was quiet and yielded at some points. TEMPORARY DECLINES. The bears have been energetic and aggres-

sive during the week and have had moderate success in driving prices to a lower level. But their success has been almost entirely confined to the individual stocks which they singled out for special attacks. The general market has shown itself coldly unresponsive and there has been nothing like a general break in prices at any time Holders of the standard railway stocks have held out with stubborn tenacity, and the most marked result of the slump of a few individual stocks has been the lethargy engendered in the general list. The buying demand for stocks, to be sure, showed signs at times of coming to a complete standstill. but there was such a small supply of offerings for sale at the same time that prices of many stocks offered a firm resistance to any decline. The moneyed class persisted in its waiting attitude and was evidently not resolved of its doubts as to which way prices would finally turn for a lengthened period. The vulnerable point for bear manipulation continued to be the stocks of the big industrial combinations, more especially the newly-floated issues, although some of the old ones with old established dividend records have also been acute sufferers. The policy of the bears has been to pick out first one and then another of the industrials for onslaught and by a demonstration of extreme weakness in an individual stock to try to bring a general supply of stocks to production and manufacture of all grades of thing I have seen often. It is this:

"A cab stops in front of a door; a woman dressed in heavy furs descends quickly, goes through the crowd that has assembled at dend declarations on some of the Steel stocks, and with the most dorned with flowers, tosses into one corner of unenlightenment on the part of holders her coquettish hand-bag, which contains a of shares regarding the ability or inability little of everything, and into another corner of the companies to pay dividends. The her feathered hat, discloses a thin figure discrimination of banks and money lenders been renewed, and there is an unwillingness to accept the market price as the proper valuation, even where the higher interest collateral. All of these factors have con-Cabinet crisis in France, and the money stringency in Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort and Amsterdam, on account of large speculative commitments in the Berlin market, have been more or less reflected here and have added to the fear of a drain of gold, which might ultimately affect our money markets. On the other hand, the improved crop outlook, the good earnings by railroads, the continued ease of money, the general bus-

> thority served as sustaining factors, and creased somewhat, but prices in the main were pretty well maintained. United States new fours declined a point, the new threes and the old fours, registered, 1/2, and the old fours, coupon, ¼ in the bid price.
>
> The following table, prepared by L. W.
> Louis, Room 11. Board of Trade, shows the

range of quotations:

iness prosperity and the return from Europe

of several financiers of influence and au-

mont before and appraids mm indignantly;	range of quotations.			
goes back to her dressing room for dinner:	Open-	High-	Low-	Clos-
sits down, pale with fatigue, and thinks	Name. • ing.	est.	est.	ing.
over plans; eats and laughs like a gypsy;	Atchison 1714	17%	1734	1754
hasn't time to finish: dresses herself for	Atchison pref 55		55	55%
the evening performance, while the stage	Baltimore & Ohio			67
manager talks to her through a curtain	Canada Pacific			9714
about various things; acts her part with	Canada Southern		2007.202.0	
about various things, acts her part with	Central Pacific	****	37.77	5416
great intensity; discusses a thousand mat-	Charanaska & Ohio 947/	****	0477	511/2
ters during the intermission; remains in	Chesapeake & Ohio 24%		24%	25
the theater after the performance to decide	Chicago & Alton	****	2555	150
this and that, until 3 o'clock in the morn-	C., B. & Q1311/2	133%	13114	132%
ing; is not willing to leave until she sees	C. & E. I		****	69
the employes falling asleep in spite of them-	C. & E. I. pref		****	12214
selves; gets into her cab again; stretches	C., C., C. & St. L 56%	56%	561/2	5614
herself in her furs while thinking of the	C., C., C. & St. L. pref	****		98
tow of your which she is to he had	Chicago Great Western			13%
joy of rest which she is to have at last:	Chi., Ind. & L			814
bursts out laughing as she recalls that an	Chi., Ind. & L. pref			39
author is waiting at her house to read her	Chicago & Northwestern157	159	157	159
a five-act play; arives home, listens to the	Delaware & Hudson	****	-	1184
play, gets enthusiastic, cries over it accents	D., L. & W	****	****	The Section of the Land
It, is no longer sleepy and makes use of the	Denver & Rio Grande	****	****	169
fact to study a new part.	Denver & Rio Grande	****	****	21%
"That is what sooms to me made	Denver & Rio Grande pref	****		
"That is what seems to me most extraor-	Erie	****	****	12%
dinary of all. That is the Sarah whom I	Erie first pref	****	****	34
know, I never saw the other one-the one	Fort Wayne	****		183
occupied with coffins and alligators. The	Great Northern pref	****	****	168
only Sarah I know is the one who works	Illinois Central	****		112%
She is the greatest one."	Lake Erie & Western	****		16
	Lake Erie & Western pref	****	****	6714
	Lake Shore			206
Building Permits.	Louisville & Nashville 674	67%	6714	67%
C. L. Turner, repairs, 109 to 113 North Ala-	Manhattan112%	11336	1121/2	1133
bama street, \$400.	Michigan Central	****	2000	113
	Missouri Pacific 414	4437	4412	
L. Fogleman, addition, 406 Warman ave-	Mo., Kan. & Texas pref	41%	4114	41%
nue, \$100.	Now Javan Control	1935	****	
Francis Diver, repairs, 1236 Fletcher ave-	New Jersey Central	****	****	116%
nue, \$600.	New York Central1344	135%		
H. C. Bickel, eight frame houses, Cushing	Northern Pacific 47%	47%	47	47%
and Twenty-second streets, \$4,000.	Northern Pacific pref 76%	77	76%	77
Jessie D. Lewis, brick stable, Ash street,	Reading	****	****	20
\$500.	Reading first pref			6014
W. W. Higgins, livery stable, St. Joseph	Rock Island	113	11214	113
street, near Meridian, \$3,000.	St. Paul	127%	127	12756
O C Lubenhill And 3,000.	St. Paul pref		****	17214
O. C. Lukenbill, frame house, 2007 East	St. Paul & Omaha	****		106
Washington street, \$3,925.	St. Paul & Omaha pref	****		170
H. Beveridge, addition, West Maryland	Southern Pacific	****		31%
street, near river, \$990.	Texas Pacific	****		
George Metreer, frame house, 530 High-	Union Pacific com 3916		****	1814
land presse, tits.	Union Pacific pref 76%	40%	39%	40%
The same of the sa	MARKET PROJECT MEGICAL PROPERTY TO THE	1244	76%	75%

Wheeling & Lake Erie pref 23% EXPRESS COMPANIES. Adams Express 110 Wells-Fargo Express 125 MISCELLANEOUS. American Wire pref..... American Spirits pref..... Commercial Cable Co..... General Electric Federal Steel pref........ U. S. Leather pref..... UNITED STATES BONDS. J. S. fours, new, reg..... S. fours, new, coup..... J. S. threes, reg..... 1083 U. S. threes, coup..... 1081/2

Saturday's Bank Clearings.

At Chicago-Clearings, \$18,240,124; balances, \$1,785,444. New York exchange, 15c discount. Sterling exchange, \$4.87 and \$4.89. At New York-Clearings, \$161,433,351; bal-At Boston-Clearings, \$20,683,748; balances, At Baltimore-Clearings, \$3,209,325; ances, \$364,008. At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$14,024,173; balances, \$2,323,865. At St. Louis-Clearings, \$3,215,839; ances, \$521,219. At Cincinnati-Clearings, \$1,583,050. Money, 21/2@6 per cent. New York exchange, 150

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Trade the Last Week a Little Off, but

Prices Well Held. The volume of business in the week ending

ruled so steady that merchants have been stocking up only as occasion required. In prices during the week there were no declines of importance or advances calling for mention. Wool advanced a half cent. Eggs and poultry declined a little. In dry goods and groceries prices are well maintained. Inquiry develops the fact that the business of June in most lines will be from 15 to 25 per cent. ahead of last June. The local grain market is rather quiet. Track bids during the week fluctuated little, the week

closing with track bids, as reported by the secretary of the Board of Trade, ruling as follows: Wheat-No. 2 red, 73c; No. 3 red, 68@72c; June, 73c; wagon wheat, 74c. Corn-No. 1 white, 34%c; No. 3 white (one color) 34%c; No. 4 white, 31%@33%c; No. 2 white mixed, 33%c; No. 3 white mixed, 33%c; No. 4 white 334c; No. 3 white mixed, 334c; No. 4 white mixed, 304@324c; No. 2 yellow, 34c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 4 yellow, 31@33c; No. 2 mixed, 33%c; No. 3 mixed, 33%c; No. 4 mixed, 30%@32%c; Oats-No. 2 white, 29%c; No. 3 white, 28%c; No. 2 mixed, 27%c; No. 3 mixed, 26%c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$969.50; No. 2 timothy,

Inspections-Wheat: No. 3 red, 3 cars; rejected 2; total, 5 cars. Corn: No. 3 white, 38 cars; No. 4. 1; No. 3 yellow, 11; No. 3 mixed, 7; total, 57 cars.

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry—Hens, &c; cocks, &c; young chickens, 12@15c; hen turkeys, young and fat, 7½c; young toms, &c; ducks, &c; geese, &c for full feathered,

Cheese-New York full cream, 10@11c; skims, 6@8c; domestic Swiss, 10@15c; brick, 9c; limbur-Butter-Choice, 11c; poor, 5@7c; Elgin cream-Eggs-Candled, 11c. Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck 0@17c per

Beeswax-30c for yellow; 25c for dark. Wool-Medium, unwashed, 18@19c; tub-washed, 20@25c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 81/c; No. 2, 71/c; No. calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 81/2c. Grease-White, 3c; yellow, 2½c; brown, 2½c. Tallow-No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2½c.

Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Quiet and Steady-Hogs Active

and Strong-Sheep Strong. INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.-Cattle-Receipts, 300; shipments none. There was a fair supply. The market was quiet, with no material change from yesterday's closing.

1	Export grades
	Killers, medium to good 4.60@ 4.80
ş	Killers, common to fair 4.00@ 4.35
۱	Feeders, good to choice 4.25@ 4.60
1	Stockers, common to good 3.50@ 4.50
ı	Heifers, good to choice 4.25@ 4.75
ı	Heifers, fair to medium 3.90@ 4.15
ŧ	Heifers, common and thin 3.50@ 3.75
1	Cows, good to choice 3.85@ 4.25
i	Cows, fair to medium 3.40@ 3.75
۱	Cows, common and canners 2.50@ 3.00
ı	Veals, good to choice 6.00@ 7.00
1	Veals, common to medium 3.50@ 5.00
١	Bulls, good to choice 3.65@ 4.00
۱	Bulls, common to medium 3.00@ 3.40
۱	Milkers, good to choice
ı	Milkers, common to medium20.00@30.00
ı	Hogs-Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000. The
1	quality was fair. The market was fairly active,
ı	The state of the s
ı	with packers and shippers buying at steady to
ı	stronger prices. All sold.
١	Heavies
1	Mixed
ı	Lights 3.80 @3.87½
ı	Pigs 3.20 @3.65
ı	Roughs 3.10 @3.60
ı	
ı	Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light. Nothing
ı	doing for want of stock. The demand was good
ı	for all fat grades at strong prices.
ı	Sheen good to choice \$2 5064 00
	Sheen good to choice

Yearlings, common to medium...... 3.75@4.25 Bucks, per head Spring lambs, 30 lbs and up...... 4.80@5.50 EAST BUFFALO, June 24.—[Special.]—Ransom, Mansfield & Co., live stock commission dealers, eport: Cattle-Twenty-two cars sold,

Yearlings, good to choice

stock and steady for finished grades; Michigan steers and heifers, \$4.40@4.45; light steers, 890 lbs, \$4.35@4.45; fat cows, \$3.10@3.70. Hogs-Receipts, 20 cars. Market opened lower on bulk of early sales; all good grades from pigs up. \$4.05; closed higher at \$4.10@4.121/2; all sold; Sheep-Offerings, 8 cars. Market dull and gen

Canadas: market weaker for light, half-fat, green

erally lower; top mixed sheep, \$4.80@5; culls to good, \$2.50@4.75; handy wethers, \$5.15@5.40; heavy, \$5.10; yearlings and lambs, culls to best, \$3@5.90; springers, \$406.75, few at \$7; closed easy, with CHICAGO, June 24.-Receipts of cattle to-day were somewhat better than is usual on Saturday. out consisted mostly of medium grades. The de mand was slow and the few cattle that changed hands went at prices substantially unchanged

prices fully recovered from yesterday's decline; light hogs sold at \$3.65@3.85; mixed at \$3.65@3.8214 and heavy at \$3.50@3.80; pigs brought \$3.25@3.80 and culls \$1.50@3.50. Sheep and lambs were in fairly good demand at steady prices; sheep sold at \$2@3 for culls up to \$5@5.25 for prime lots; clipped lambs, \$5.50@

5.60; spring lambs sold at \$6.25@7.50. Receipts-Cattle, 600; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 2,600. ST. LOUIS, June 24.-Cattle-Receipts, 100. Market steady; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, \$4.80@5.25, with fancy worth up to \$5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, \$4.25@5; cows and helfers, \$2.50@3.85. Hogs-Receipts, 3,000. Market firm; Yorkers, \$3.80@3.85; packers, \$3.75@3.80; butchers, \$3.80@ Sheep-Receipts, 500. Market strong; native muttons, \$4@4.75; spring lambs, \$5.50@7.25; culls and bucks, \$3@4; stockers, \$2.15@3.40; Texas

KANSAS CITY, June 25 .- Cattle-Receipts, 100 Market unchanged; native steers, heavy, \$5.10@ 5.20; medium, \$4.65@5.20; Texas steers, \$4@4.90; Texas cows, \$2@3.80; native cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@5.20; bulls, Hogs-Receipts, 7,000. Market steady and a shade lower; bulk of sales, \$3.65@3.75; heavy, \$3.65 packers, \$3.65@3.75; mixed, \$3.60@3.7214; light, \$3.55@3.6716; Yorkers, \$3.65@3.6712; pigs, \$3.50 Sheep-Receipts, 500. Market firm; lambs, \$4.25 66.75; clipped muttons, \$464.60; stockers and feeders, \$263.60; culls, \$1.7563.25. NEW YORK, June 24.—Beeves-Receipts, 202, all for slaughterers; feeling firm. Cables unchanged. Exports, 607 cattle, 75 sheep and 5,887 uarters of beef. Calves-Receipts, 140. Market

firm and all sold; poor to prime veals, \$5@7.37%; asier; prime State hogs, \$4.30. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 4,515; 16 cars sale. Sheep slow and lower for top grades; lambs 25c lower: 3½ cars, mainly sheep, unsold; medium to fair sheep. 1424.70; common to prime lambs 667.70; one deck choice, \$8; mainly at \$6.7567.50.

FRENCH FORGERS

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HAD AN. OTHER DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Count Bellegarde in Prison Seven Years for Exposing the Frauds of Higher Officials.

Of the truth implied in the old saying that "history repeats itself," the famous Dreyfus affair, which is again, and more than ever before, stirring up the French ration, affords another example. A writer in Le Matin, of Paris, records a strange historical parallel to it in the account of a case that in the last century created a similar sensation in France and in many respects is very much like that of the "prisoner of Devil's island." It was in the year 1771, under the in-

machinations of the Vicomtesse Dubarry, the King's new mistress, who succeeded the Marquise De Pompadour, the Duke De Choiseul, minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the War Department, was supplanted by a favorite of that scheming woman, the Duke d'Aiguillon. With him a most corrupt administration followed upon the partly economical and just policy of Choiseul. At Troyes on the Seine, an important fortress and military depot, Count Bellegarde, appointed under the last Cabinet, was in command of a regiment of artillery. Himself a most capable and triotic soldier, he soon discovered that the officers in charge of the arsenals and military stores located at Troyes were recklessly spending the public funds and every way defrauding the government. Although the Marshal Marquis De Saint Aubin, his superior, one of the peers of the kingdom and a near relative of the minister of war, was at the head of this corrupt clique, Count Bellegarde, in his exasperation, reported the state of affairs to the Duke nonths, the usual summer duliness manifesting d'Aiguillon, forwarding at the same time in some lines. Still wholesale merchants documentary proof of his assertions to the are not complaining, as it is now in excess of War Department. This created a big sen-June last year and likely to continue better than sation even at the corrupt court of the The marshal's protest against Bellegarde' accusation was accompanied by his request ing an investigation. This was ordered by a royal edict, and before long it became apparent that the count's charges were only too well founded. Neither the King's mistress nor the "whitewashing committee" the War Department seemed to be any longer able to protect their favorites at Troyes, when, all of a sudden, a conspiracy of the officials accused by Count Bellegarde stepped forth with a counter accusation of high treason against the latter.
Upon the ground of forged documents they charged the count with having for three

years been furnishing military secrets to the court of Austria, thus betraying his King and country. A court-martial was immedi-ately ordered against the unfortunate moralist, who was condemned to infamous degradation and twenty years' prison. Several of his judges, it must be admitted, dissented from the sentence imposed upon the count, but the latter was hurried to the goal, despite his protestations and a petition to the King. Only his wife, convinced of her husband's innocence, did never cease to ask for audiences with the King and his ministers. But all her efforts were in vain against the intrigues of the Dubarry and the count's powerful enemies, who succeeded in having the investigation into their own conduct

THE REVISION ORDERED.

In the year before the death of Louis XV a cousin of Bellegarde published a document in which he plainly charged the Marshal Saint-Aubin with having himself ordered the forgeries upon which the count was convincted, and paid for them. Saint-Aubin did not respond to this, but public opinion demanded a new investigation, and Malesherbes, the later minister of Louis XV, publicly declared that a revision of the case of Bellegarde was necessary. Still, the War Department opposed such a procedure and protested that the judgment of the court-martial was sacred and inviolable. After the King's death Mme. Bellegarde published additional appeals to the nation, and finally prevailed upon Queen Marie Antoinette to interest herself in the cause of her imprisoned husband. The Queen intervened personally with Count Morny, the new minister of war, but the latter declared that, upon his own examination of the court-martial's proceedings, he could only assert that the "former colonel was a hundred times guilty and deserved to be shot." This the countess answered by a number of additional public writings, by which she eventually won the public opinion for herself and her unfortunate husband, and caused the successor of Count Morny to order a revision, under the condition that all public polemics pro and contra should cease. The King's privy council thereupon referred the case to a committee of the Parliament of Paris. This body annulled the sentence of the first courtmartial and appointed another one. This second court-martial, on Feb. 10, 1778, solemnly acquitted Count Bellegarde and adjudged him worthy not only of being reinstated to the command of his regiment, but also of being decorated with the cross of Louis the Saint. Thus, after seven years' imprisonment, the count was set free. A few months later the noble woman died, happy in the thought of having at last succeeded in restoring her husband to honor and liberty. The anxiety over his undeserved fate had exhausted her strength. An entertaining anecdote, having for hero one of the Russian grand dukes, is related by Rossignol, the famous French detective, in Iris memoirs, which are appearng in the Paris Matin. often deputed to pilot round Paris the foreigners of distinction who desired to visit the slums of the capital. On one occasion he took a Russian grand duke, whose name is withheld, to a certain low drinking den. The imperial sightseer and his guide seated

themselves at a table and ordered something to drink as if entirely in their element. Around them was a boisterous crowd of revelers. Before long a young woman withdrew herself from the throng, came up to their table and asked for refreshment. The grand duke, complying with the customs of the place, submitted good humoredly, and the girl had soon seated herself at their table. His personal appearance had attracted her attention, and, stroking his beard, she said: "It's an extraordinary thing, but if you didn't speak French so well, I should take you, from your beard, to be the Grand Duke —." And she blurted out the visitor's real name. Desirous of protecting his incognito, the grand duke in-dignantly disclaimed being a Russian, and added, in an emphatic tone, "I detest the Russians," "You do, do you?" said the And she dealt the grand duke a reing for it but to pocket the affront with as good grace as possible, but the grand duke, cuffed, no doubt, for the first time in his ife, beat a prompt retreat from the estab-

THE AUTOMOBILE.

Varieties of the Vehicle That Is to Establish a New Era of Travel.

New York Tribune. Its shape may be anything from a tricycle carrying one to a char-a-banc or omnibus carying twenty, or a goods wagon bearing four or five tons. It is ready at a moment's bilitated. Sardou's play, in which Sir Henry notice, and when once under way can travel Irving has made so brilliant a success, has four or five tons. It is ready at a moment's steers under 1,000 lbs. \$3.50@4.75; stockers and all day, or even all night, too, if necessary, already attracted the attention of letter feeders, \$3.35@4.80; cows and heifers, \$2.50@4.60; with the briefest of stoppages for refresh-bulls, \$3@4; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.30@5; ments. It answers instantly to the hand of the helmsman, and, having no mind of its | monster is entirely wrong. A life of Robesown to dispute with that of its driver, is pierre by the late George Lewes has been ever under absolute control, save in one respect only, in which it bears a close analogy | ently to have another life of the sea-green to its forerunner—the bicycle, and that is patriot, translated from the Dutch, which upon a greasy road. Under such circum—will show that he deserved to rank with stances we see the cyclist slow up, and ride | Washington in purity of purpose. Danton cautionsly like a cat on hot bricks. So, too, with the autocarist. If he be wise he drops his speed and goes steadily, or he may find great man and an incorruptible patriot himself floating about on the Queen's highway like a log projected midstream. It has eclipsed by his most powerful adversary. another similarity, too, to the bicycle, in that it is always ready to the hand of its user, but, unlike the bicycle, its motor i VIII or Danton or Robespierre was a scounnever fatigued. A little lubricating oil and | drel or the opposite, but it is extremely una bucket of fresh fuel and water will put it | comfortable to be compelled to reverse the right for another 100 miles' spin, and while, of course, it is possible for a derangement machinery to necessitate a stoppage, in the best cars of to-day this is no more serious an occurrence than a punctured tire to the touring cyclist. The motive power may competent court.

of history he should be permitted to do so fact that he has had to fight tooth and nail for every reform he has effected, and competent court. be various-steam, electricity, compressed air and petroleum entering into the q Each one of these systems has its advocates and special uses, and neither one of them has yet been found equally advantageous

Up to the present no power has yet sup-planted steam for the conveyance of heavy loads, and it is probable that it will be many years before this wonderfully elastic power is ousted from its position—if it ever will be. In England, at any rate, the back-wardness of electrical matters prevents the free use of electricity as a motive power for cars, but it is admittedly pre-eminent

as the means of propelling a "volture de luxe" in the streets of a city within range of its charging station, while for all lighter classes of work the mobility of the petrol-eum vehicle has practically defeated all

other systems. Petroleum-motored tricycles, and even bi-cycles, are made to carry the single rider in his rapid flights over the surface of our land, while the fact that sufficient fuel can be carried on board to take a touring party a couple of hundred miles, and that the mechanism is simple and the motive power requiring no attention during the drive places it at once in the front rank as an all-round vehicle for use in the country and smaller towns, and for touring purposes generally, and, indeed, both in this country and on the continent the petroleum form of vehicle at present rules the market. But English people, as we have said above, are yet skeptical. They are anxious to "ex-

ence of others, especially of fereigners. A PATHETIC CHARITY.

periment," instead of accepting the experi-

Where Friendless Women Are Helpe and "No Questions Asked."

Leslie's Weekly. Go into any station of a busy police pr cinct and on the wall, by the side of the sergeant's desk, is a big placard announce ing in fat black lettering that the Nig! Refuge for Friendless Women is to be found at No. 144 West Fifteenth street. The plaglorious reign of Louis XV. Through the card is the first object that strikes the eye of the homeless creature as she opens door of the station, and she reads these words: "Open all night for the reception those who need succor. No questions asked, no cards or letters necessary to secure shell ter and food.

"On a winter night we'll sometimes have more than a dozen women come here for shelter. We just point to that placard, and they read it and go right out, and we know that they'll find a bed. There was one woman, I remember, came into the house during that bitter storm two or three weeks ago no coat, boots worn in holes, nothing but thin cotton dress and a battered old hat face all fallen in-looked as if she hadn' eaten anything in days; starved with the cold, weak for want of food-just the usual sort. She was going to ask me somethir when she caught sight of that pasteboar She clutched hold of the rail and, brushin away the hair where it had fallen over h eyes, she began to read the address with she turned to me with the blind stare, and says, in a far-away voice: 'Say, is there such places as that?' 'Yep.' says I. 'Where they give yer food and a bed just because yer need it?' 'Yep,' I says again.
"'And they don't ask yer any questions?"
"That's the size of it,' I tells her.

"'And don't want to know who you are how many times you've been locked up? And don't want a certificate of character from yer minister? And won't turn yer away 'cos yer can't give no references from yer last place? Don't want to know who yer are or what you've been, so long as you're the first rank, they maintain-a reformer by hands have been cast by the young artist,

"I gave her 'yes' to all these questions. "Then she turns and says: I'm glad hope, but I'll try it. I've been turned down everywhere I went, and I was just going see whether the North river was kinder.'
She went out," adds the sergeant, stopping to rule a line under the last entry of a "drunk and disorderly," "and I saw no more of her. But I afterwards heard that they'd taken her in and found work for her some

It was on a bitter day in the winter 1876-77 that Mrs. Osborne, hurrying to home through a by-street on the West Side, saw two girls huddling for shelter in a doorway. Something in the aspect of the women, something in the expression of their tearworn eyes as they loked out upon the driving rain, stopped her on her way, and she turned back and spoke to them. Their story

"We are two sisters.. Our home is in Winston, Conn. Our people are poor. There was not enough food to feed us all, and so we came to New York to look for work, and didn't find it. We are penniless and homeless and starving." Within an hour the two women housed in Mrs. Osborne's home. Within a week they had by her aid found employment. And out of her chance meeting with these two women arose the thought that there were other sisters in this city who might be in need as desperate; that here was the

for a single instant in twenty years has she weakened in her purpose.

THE MANLY ART.

The Popular Interest in Prize Fights Is Not to Be Frowned Down.

Philadelphia Times. A large number of newspaper readers, not to mention those who get their news from the bulletin boards, found the reporting of Mr. Jeffries's victory over Mr. Fitzsimmons at Coney Island more exciting than any-thing they have heard since the surrender of Santiago. There are many good people, to be sure, who regard such contests as entirely disgraceful, and after a certain fashion they are supposed to be discounten-anced by the law, but they go on all the same, and in this instance there was not even the pretense of police interference. The popular interest in a stand-up fight between two strong men is a fact which it is foolish to ignore. Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing, it is not necessary to decide, but since people do take an interest in such contests and in every way encourage them, it is certainly wiser to let them take place openly and in an orderly way than to maintain the futile pretense of suppressisng them. The line that divides the lawful boxing match from the unlawful prize fight is not very clearly defined, but the rules of the ring are a much better check than any arbitrary judgment of the

As a matter of fact, a boxing match like that of Friday night seems a particularly harmless form of athletic sport. It demands strength and skill, courage and self-com-mand. It involves hard knocks, but the action is swift and the danger small, and the relative superiority of the two men is usually determined promptly and decisively, without great danger to either. The most disreputable part of the business is generally in its accompaniments, in the personal exhibition the men make of themselves, in loud talking and rowdyism. In this case tongues, and both give the impression of manly fellows whose popularity discredits

Indeed, this ought to be entirely a manly sport, and most of the harm attached to it comes from the effort to put it indiscriminately under the ban. Nevertheless there is every now and then a revival o interest in the prize ring that sweeps all prejudice aside. Usually this is manifested only when the men matched are recognize as manly fighters. The brutal sluggers who occasionally gain a temporary prominent seldom hold it for long. But the champion day of glory is a short one at the best, and he must be judged gently if he tries to make the best of it.

REHABILITATING SCOUNDRELS. Inconvenient Fashion Into Which Historians Have Fallen. W. L. Alden, in New York Times.

I wish that the historians would cease their practice of whitewashing all the men girl, promptly springing to her feet, "I'll that I was taught to look upon as scounteach you not to like our friends, the Rus- drels. I did not mind Professor Reesly's redrels. I did not mind Professor Beesly's rehabilitation of Timerius, for it accorded so sounding box on the ears. There was noth- well with the portrait busts of the Emperor and seemed so completely in keeping with certain facts about him that even his bitterest enemies had not been able to suppress. even consented to change my estimate of Henry VIII at the bidding of Mr. Froude but when a year or two ago some one under took to show that Marat was a noble patrio who had been greatly maligned I rebelled There is nothing more uncomfortable than to cherish the belief for forty years or so that certain historical characters were the basest of men and then to be suddenly told that they were really men of whom the world was not worthy.

Just now Robespierre is about to be rehawriters, who inform daily newspapers that the popular conception of Robespierre as a has already been rehabilitated, and is now held up to our admiration as a thoroughly Robespierre must not be allowed to be opinions of a lifetime and to admire the men whom we have always hated. If any one desires to rehabilitate one of the scoundrels

She Was Employed.

The fair young typewriter applied to the banker for a position. She found favor in his eyes, but he said:
"I should like to employ you, but I hardly have the heart to ask a woman to burn in an office day after day in the torrid season.

It is bad enough for a man."

"Oh! Sir." responded the typewriter, "I should not mind the heat any more than a man, for—for I should work in my shirt sleeves."

DE WITTE AND THE CZAR

CLEVEREST MAN IN RUSSIA WIELDS A MIGHTY INFLUENCE.

Enemies Continually Plotting Against the Great Financier, Who Has Be-

come More Popular than Ever.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The character of M. De Witte, the Russian finance minister to whom in a great measure the Anglo-Russian agreement owes its being, has for years past been the subject of much lively controversy, not only in St. Petersburg, but in Paris, Vienna and cago, but will shortly return to New York, Berlin, In certain circles in St. Petersburg -in Paris, too-the mere mention of his name is a sure signal for an outburst of indignant wrath; it is the fashion there to speak of him as a sort of Mephistopheles, and to deplore as a national disaster his influence over the Czar. His ability is not denied: even his enemies admit that he is probably the cleverest man in all Russia, but that he is lacking alike in principles and in patriotism they are firmly convinced -there is hardly a crime, indeed, of which they do not accuse him. The policy he is pursuing is one fraught with disaster for the whole empire, and he knows it, they de-

But if M. De Witte has bitter enemies, he also has warm friends. Although certain influential members of the imperial family. together with the army and the whole reactionary Panslavist tribe, are against him the Intelligentia to a man are on his side and so are the money-making classes. Even in that part of the world there are, in this, our day, progressives among the great nobles and high officials, too-the Grand Duke Constantine is at their head-and they all swear by M. De Witte, holding that if Russia is to be saved he is the man to save her. Their admiration for him is unbounded. Not only is he a financier such as there is no other in all Europe, but he is a statesman of nstinct, one with a perfect genius for mak-I ing crooked paths straight. Were he given a saw that placard. I'll try it. I ain't got any free hand in the management of affairs, they say, Russia would be completely transformed in a very short space of time. They praise as courage what his foes style his shameless audacity. There is not a more honest man in the empire, they hold. Whereas, in the opposition camp he is regarded as the wiliest and most unscrupulous of appropriators. That at the present time M. De Witte has more power in Russia than any other man is a point, however, on which friends and foes alike agree.

BOOK AGAINST DE WITTE. A story that is curiously characteristic of

M. De Witte is told in connection with the

publication of M. De Cyon's "M. Witte et les Finances Russes," a book which threatened at one time to cause great excitement in Paris. M. De Cyon, Katkof's great friend and ally in former days, is, perhaps, the most vindictive of the Russian minister's many vindictive enemies, and his book is one long, fierce attack on him and his policy. What gives importance to the work, and renders it the more dangerous, is that possibility of a work which might be carried to an endless good. "I will make this work the object of my life," she said, and never lend money to Russia so long as M. De Witte is finance minister. M. Cyon tells the French nation roundly that De Witte has deceived them again and again, that he has deliberately played on their love of Russia to extort money from them, betraying them to Germany the while-favoring Germany at the expense of France. It chanced that just when the book was on the point of appearing—in January, 1895—a presidential crisis occurred in France, where upon M. De Cyon gave orders that the publication should be stopped, not wishing, as he said, to add to the emabarrassment of the French government by bringing the Franco-Russian alliance into discredit. the same time he sent confidentially copie sian State Council, in the hope, as he some-what naively confesses, that one of them might fall into the hands of the Czar. Instead of that one fell into the hands of M De Witte, who straightway sent word to its author that if he did not publish his book in Paris, and at once, he, De Witte, would publish it for him in St. Petersburg—aye, and would distribute copies of it gratis all around. He sent, too, an announcement of his intention to the Figaro, and the result was that the book was hopelessly discredited

was that the book was hopelessly discredited before ever it was published. Surglus Witte-the right to the "de" wa acquired in quite recent days-is a self-made man. He started life without either wealth or influential friends to help him on his way. He was born in 1849, and belongs by birth to the lower middle class, his father, who was of German origin, holding some minor office under the government. He spent some years as a student at the Odessa University, though without, as it seems, distinguishing himself there in any special degree. When he left Odessa he obtained a post in the state railway department, where he speedily won the favor of his superiors by doing their work for them, and much better than they could do it themselves. Promotion followed promotion, and in every office held he gave proof of his n velous skill as an organizer. was once installed as station master in

both men have behaved decently, fighting with their fists rather than with their months had elapsed he had transformed his Then came the Turkish war, and that gave him his great chance in life, for his chiefs in the railway departments lost their heads completely under the strain of transporting troops to the front, and the result would have been disaster had he not come to their help. But come to their help he did, and very effectually, for long before the war was declared he had, it seems, without saying a word to any one, quietly done what his superior ought to have done-that is, worked out the details of various schemes for the transport of an army against Turkey. This proof of forethought on his part created quite a sensation in official circles, where people are not accustomed to subordinates looking ahead or doing anything else on their own initiative. He worked night and day while the war lasted; and when it came to an end he had already made a reputation for himself and was on the highway to for-

HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE. Meanwhile he had married a wife, one of the most beautiful, fascinating women in all Russia, one brilliantly clever, too, with keen wits as well as perfect features; and the rapidity with which he rose from post to post must, perhaps, be ascribed in some degree to the influence she wielded. Wherever they went she secured for him powerful

Petersburg to take part in the great rail-way commission, and it was he who drew up for the commissioners their very notable report. He was then made director of the Southwestern Railway, and later chief of the state railway department. In 1892 he became minister of communications, and in the following year he took M. Wyschne-gradsky's place as finance commissioner. Already while acting as president of the tariff commission M. De Witte had gone out of his way to show his disapproval of the lines on which Russian finances were being managed, and no sooner was he ap-pointed finance minister than, making a clean sweep of old traditions, he undertook the complete reorganization of the Russian financial system. Russia must cut her coat to suit her cioth, he argued, for an ever-re-curring deficit was intolerable; at the same time means must be found for adding to the cloth at least enough to allow of the coat being cut a reasonable size, and he promptly set to work to find out how this could best be done. M. De Witte's work as finance minister-

his commercial treaties with Germany and Austria, his endless schemes for the development of the empire, and, above all, the spirit monopoly by which he secured for the state a fruitful source of revenue—is too well known to call for comment here. In judging of it we ought in fairness to take into account the difficulties against which he has had, and still has, to contend; the against overwhelming odds as often as not. M. Pobledonostvez, Prince Imeretinsky and General Vannowsky have taken the lead in opposing his projects and in attacking him personally, even in the council chamber, amidst scenes of unparalleled violence. They denounce him as a Socialist, nay, a Communist and revolutionary, because he insists that Russia must cease lagging behind in the race. Katkof's old followers join in the cry, of course, for they cannot forgive him for having convinced not only the Czar but a fair section of his subjects that Russia, through sheer necessity, must live in peace with her neighbors, as, for the time being, she has not means wherewith

to wage war. They pass half their days otting and intriguing against him, tryin to excite suspicion against him in the m of the Czar. So far, however, they have failed completely. M. De Witte is more powerful than ever in Russia to-day. Were it otherwise the Anglo-Russian agreement would never have been signed.

SHE MODELS HANDS.

Successful Work Being Done by Miss Culbertson, a Hoosier Girl. Chicago Chronicle

In the exhibition of water colors and pas-

tels at the art institute this week there is a portrait of Miss M. E. B. Culbertson, the bright young Indiana girl who lately submitted a design for the Oliver P. Morton monument which is to be erected in Indian-apolis Statehouse grounds. Her idea to represent the Governor in the attitude of welcoming home the victorious soldiers was where she has a studio, in which she devotes her time to a trinity of artistic puruits. Born in the same county as the famous war Governor of Indiana, she is well known and greatly beloved by the people of her own State, who have watched with interest the career of this talented young woman. Her first great success was achieved a few years ago, when, as a stude in the famous Julian atelier in Paris, s had a picture accepted by the salon. No of her fellow-students guessed for what was working. Her only confident was model, who daily before sitting would en the church of Notre Dame and offer up prayer that the secret work might not be vain. The petition was granted and the portrait, a strong, tragic face, was "h on the line" with a few hundred of chosen from thousands submitted. clare, and they look on him as a traitor for whom hanging on a high gibbet would be much too merciful a fate.

Clare, and they look on him as a traitor for that night to dozens of the artist's friend in the same studio a few years before he worked the talented Marie Bashkirtsel whom Miss Culbertson is said strongly to resemble. Here also worked contemporan-eously Amelie Rives, author of the once much talked of "Quick and the Dead." Shortly after opening her studio in New York Miss Culbertson originated the fad for modeling hands, which has since become so popular. Her patrons included all classes, from the stern man of law and letters to the young society fiances, anxious to give so original a souvenir to their be-trothed. Among the first to visit the studio was Colonel Bob Ingersoll, who was one of the jolliest sitters the artist ever had. Be-sides modeling his hands she also made s bust of the famous man. The hand wrote "Ben-Hur" was also cast by I Culbertson and is one of her most cl ished possessions. The fingers of Gen Lew Wallace are square tipped, while the third and fourth fingers are unusually land symmetrical. Other celebrities, wh are Calve, Paul du Chaillu, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Olga-Nethersole. The best known of these models is a cast of the clasped hands of Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, taken on the eightleth anniversary of the former's birth. No greater contrast could exist than the hands of these two women, both inter-ested in the same cause, one being short and plump, while the other is long and thin and full of nervous energy. Miss Culbert-son found Mme. Calve her most troublesome model, as, owing to the nervous temperament of the singer, it was almost im-possible to keep her hand still long enough to allow the paste to dry. Her extreme patience caused a crack directly across the back of the cast, extending to the end of the tapering little finger. Miss Culbertson retained this first impression as a souvenir of the great Carmen's moods and afterward prepared a perfect model for the singer. A warm friendship exists between Ella Wheeler Wilcox and the young Indiana artist, which dates from the day of the former's first sitting in the New York studio.

GETTING HURT HIS BUSINESS. Rascal's Ingenious Scheme for Working Railroads Discovered.

Boston Transcript. Serving a term for vagrancy in the house of correction is a man who is likely to have a lively time of it when he comes out again, as the representatives of some fifty street railways are anxious to have him put away where he can do no more harm for some time to come and will make every effort to that end. He is said to be one of the sharpest of the tricksters who are always trying to get ahead of the railroad and railway companies, and, so far as is known, his method of operation is unique and has prob-ably netted him a handsome income for

Probably his first experience in the immediate vicinity of Boston was about two months ago, when he boarded a car on the Quincy and Boston Railroad. He rode some Quincy and Boston Railroad. He rode some little distance, and then attempted to get off, but when he did so the corner rail, by which passengers hold in descending from the car, came off, in his hand, and he fell-heavily. He was picked up in an insensible condition and carried to the offices of the company in Quincy, where he recovered con-sciousness, but was for some little time apparently out of his head. He finally recovered, and the claim agent of the con at once called upon him to make a ment of damages. The claim was at length adjusted for \$25, which the company paid, as it was apparently a case of direct liability on their part, and the cost of tak-ing the matter into court would have been

About a week ago Mr. Weeks, of the Quincy & Boston, received a letter from the manager of the Framingham street-railway, asking about the accident, and stating that one had occurred on their road, which, on comparison, was found to have been exactly,

much larger.

Then all the roads near Boston were com-municated with, and it was found that on a large proportion of them a man had been recently injured by the pulling out of the corner rail when he was getting off the car The representative of the Framingham company had the man arrested, and on visiting his room the police found a pair of pilers wound with rope, so that it could be carried in the sleeve without slipping; a wrench, a screw driver and other tools, all bearing evidence. dence of having been used on brass wo When the man was brought into court there were present representatives of about twenty street railways in the vicinity of Boston, each of whom recognized the man as t the pulling out of the corner rail, but as there had been no time to prepare evidence against him he was committed on the

His method of operation was ap to board a car, preferably on some s line, stand on the platform until the con-ductor entered the car, when he would un-fasten the screws or nuts holding the corner rail in place, and soon after stop the car and do his little character sketch of falling off and becoming unconscious and afterwardelirious. He always compromised for comparatively small amount, thus preve public in court, and to make things double sure always gave a different name on ever road. In this way he was able to vice roads only a short distance apart, and, in fact, on the day of the arrest he had successfully performed another "accident" on road in the same town.

AHEAD OF THE CHINESE. Korea's Invention of a Pure Phonetic

Korea boasts of the invention of a pure phonetic alphabet. Of course it was not the first, but it was original with her, and therefore no less creditable. The invention of this alphabet is the last of thr great protests which Korea has against the cumbersomeness of the Chinese written character. King Se-Jo, early in the fifteenth century, determined that the people must have a phonetic aiphathe people must have a phonetic alphabet, and a college of scholars was convened, with the distinguished Song Sammun at its head, to devise an alphabet. Looking about for a model, they found nothing like a phonetic alphabet, except in the Tibetan books which had been brought from China and deposited in the morasteries of Korea. But Tibetan, like Sanskrit and like the Semitic languages, is consonantal in its character. The conis consonantal in its character. The con-sonant is the foundation, and the vowel is simply the bridge that spans the interval between consonant and consonant. Song Sam-mun's genius is demonstrated in his recognition of the fact that this is wrong and that the vowel is the basis of all articulate speech. He therefore divided the symbols into two classes—"mother" and "child"—the vowel being the mother and the consonant the child. This was not only absolutely original with him, but it was absolutely scientific. The Tibetan furnished the basis for the Korean consonants—not the finished Tibetan of to-day, but the singular characters found in the Tibetan Buddhist books of Korea. For the vowels they turned to the ancient seal character of China, and from its simplest radicals picked out six, which became the Korean vowels. The combination of the letters in the syllable was so to speak, triangular. In simplicity the Korean characters are unsurpassed. Tradition says that the inventor took them all from the Korean do which conists of a combination of horizon-tal and oblique lattice work; and in truth this could be done.

So She Would. Chicago Evening Post.

"Mrs. William Jennings Bryan," said the free-silver man. "thinks that women should thoroughly understand our system of government."